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(54) Title: **REGULATION OF HUMAN SUBSTANCE P-LIKE G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR**

(57) Abstract: Reagents which regulate human substance P G protein-coupled receptor (SP-GPCR) protein and reagents which bind to human SP-GPCR gene products can play a role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or diseases including, but not limited to, urinary incontinence, inflammatory diseases (e.g., arthritis, psoriasis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease), anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, cluster headache, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fasciitis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, AIDS related dementia, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis.

REGULATION OF HUMAN SUBSTANCE P-LIKE G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR

5 TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the area of G-protein coupled receptors. More particularly, it relates to the area of human substance P-like G protein-coupled receptor and its regulation.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

G-Protein Coupled Receptors

15 Many medically significant biological processes are mediated by signal transduction pathways that involve G-proteins (Lefkowitz, *Nature* 351, 353-354, 1991). The family of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR) includes receptors for hormones, neurotransmitters, growth factors, and viruses. Specific examples of GPCRs include receptors for such diverse agents as dopamine, calcitonin, adrenergic hormones,
20 endothelin, cAMP, adenosine, acetylcholine, serotonin, histamine, thrombin, kinin, follicle stimulating hormone, opsins, endothelial differentiation gene-1, rhodopsins, odorants, cytomegalovirus, G-proteins themselves, effector proteins such as phospholipase C, adenylyl cyclase, and phosphodiesterase, and actuator proteins such as protein kinase A and protein kinase C.

25

GPCRs possess seven conserved membrane-spanning domains connecting at least eight divergent hydrophilic loops. GPCRs (also known as 7TM receptors) have been characterized as including these seven conserved hydrophobic stretches of about 20 to 30 amino acids, connecting at least eight divergent hydrophilic loops. Most
30 GPCRs have single conserved cysteine residues in each of the first two extracellular loops, which form disulfide bonds that are believed to stabilize functional protein

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structure. The seven transmembrane regions are designated as TM1, TM2, TM3, TM4, TM5, TM6, and TM7. TM3 has been implicated in signal transduction.

5 Phosphorylation and lipidation (palmitylation or farnesylation) of cysteine residues can influence signal transduction of some GPCRs. Most GPCRs contain potential phosphorylation sites within the third cytoplasmic loop and/or the carboxy terminus. For several GPCRs, such as the β -adrenergic receptor, phosphorylation by protein kinase A and/or specific receptor kinases mediates receptor desensitization.

10 For some receptors, the ligand binding sites of GPCRs are believed to comprise hydrophilic sockets formed by several GPCR transmembrane domains. The hydrophilic sockets are surrounded by hydrophobic residues of the GPCRs. The hydrophilic side of each GPCR transmembrane helix is postulated to face inward and form a polar ligand binding site. TM3 has been implicated in several GPCRs as
15 having a ligand binding site, such as the TM3 aspartate residue. TM5 serines, a TM6 asparagine, and TM6 or TM7 phenylalanines or tyrosines also are implicated in ligand binding.

GPCRs are coupled inside the cell by heterotrimeric G-proteins to various
20 intracellular enzymes, ion channels, and transporters (*see Johnson et al., Endoc. Rev. 10, 317-331, 1989*). Different G-protein alpha-subunits preferentially stimulate particular effectors to modulate various biological functions in a cell. Phosphorylation of cytoplasmic residues of GPCRs is an important mechanism for the regulation of some GPCRs. For example, in one form of signal transduction, the
25 effect of hormone binding is the activation inside the cell of the enzyme, adenylate cyclase. Enzyme activation by hormones is dependent on the presence of the nucleotide GTP. GTP also influences hormone binding. A G-protein connects the hormone receptor to adenylate cyclase. G-protein exchanges GTP for bound GDP when activated by a hormone receptor. The GTP-carrying form then binds to
30 activated adenylate cyclase. Hydrolysis of GTP to GDP, catalyzed by the G-protein itself, returns the G-protein to its basal, inactive form. Thus, the G-protein serves a

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dual role, as an intermediate that relays the signal from receptor to effector, and as a clock that controls the duration of the signal.

Over the past 15 years, nearly 350 therapeutic agents targeting GPCRs receptors have
5 been successfully introduced onto the market. This indicates that these receptors
have an established, proven history as therapeutic targets. Clearly, there is an on-
going need for identification and characterization of further GPCRs which can play a
role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or diseases including, but
not limited to, infections such as bacterial, fungal, protozoan, and viral infections,
10 particularly those caused by HIV viruses, pain, cancers, anorexia, bulimia, asthma,
Parkinson's diseases, acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension, urinary
retention, osteoporosis, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, asthma,
allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and psychotic and neurological disorders,
including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, delirium, dementia, several
15 mental retardation, and dyskinesias, such as Huntington's disease and Tourett's
syndrome.

Substance P and Substance P Receptors

20 Substance P is a naturally occurring undecapeptide belonging to the tachykinin
family of peptides, the latter being named because of their prompt stimulatory action
on smooth muscle tissue. Mammals contain three distinct tachykinin neuropeptides,
substance P, neurokinin A (also designated NKA and known as substance K), and
neurokinin B (also known as neuromedin K). More specifically, substance P is a
25 pharmacologically active neuropeptide that is produced in mammals (having
originally been isolated from gut) and possesses a characteristic amino acid sequence
that is illustrated by Veber *et al.* in U.S. Pat. No. 4,680,283.

The wide involvement of substance P and other tachykinins in the pathophysiology
30 of numerous diseases has been amply demonstrated in the art. For instance,
substance P is involved in the transmission of pain or migraine (Sandberg *et al.*, J.

Med. Chem. 25, 1009, 1982), as well as in central nervous system disorders such as anxiety and schizophrenia, in respiratory and inflammatory diseases such as asthma and rheumatoid arthritis, respectively, in rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis, and in gastrointestinal disorders and diseases of the GI tract such as ulcerative colitis and
5 Crohn's disease, etc. (see Regoli, in TRENDS IN CLUSTER HEADACHE, Sicuteri *et al.*, eds., Elsevier Scientific Publishers, Amsterdam, pp. 85- 95, 1987).

It is believed that regulation of the effects of substance P via its receptor can be used to treat or prevent conditions such as inflammatory diseases, reflux gastroesophageal
10 disease, hypertension anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, cluster headache, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fascioliasis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as
15 shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis. See U.S. Patent 5,688,804.

20

It has been suggested that there are multiple tachykinin receptor subtypes. See U.S. Patents 5,535,712, 5,336,595, 5,807,742, and 5,484,886. Because of the diverse effects of substance P, there is a need in the art to identify members of the substance P receptor family whose activity can be regulated to provide therapeutic effects.

25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide reagents and methods of regulating a human substance P-like G protein-coupled receptor (SP-GPCR protein). This and
30 other objects of the invention are provided by one or more of the embodiments described below.

- 5 -

One embodiment of the invention is a SP-GPCR polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

- 10 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 4;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.4;

- 15 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5; and

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5.

- 20 Yet another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A test compound is contacted with a SP-GPCR polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

- 30 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 4;

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the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.4;

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid
5 sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5; and

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5.

Binding between the test compound and the SP-GPCR polypeptide is detected. A
10 test compound which binds to the SP-GPCR polypeptide is thereby identified as a
potential agent for decreasing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which
decrease the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A test compound is contacted with a
15 polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide, wherein the polynucleotide
comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

20 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

25 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6; and

30 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6.

Binding of the test compound to the polynucleotide is detected. A test compound which binds to the polynucleotide is identified as a potential agent for decreasing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. The agent can work by decreasing the amount of the SP-GPCR protein through interacting with the SP-GPCR protein mRNA.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which regulate the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A test compound is contacted with a SP-GPCR polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 4;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.4;

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5; and

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5.

A SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide is detected. A test compound which increases SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide relative to SP-GPCR protein activity in the absence of the test compound is thereby identified as a potential agent for increasing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A test compound which decreases SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide relative to SP-GPCR protein activity in

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the absence of the test compound is thereby identified as a potential agent for decreasing the activity of a SP-GPCR.

5 Even another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A test compound is contacted with a SP-GPCR product of a polynucleotide which comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

10 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

15 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

20 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6; and

25 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6.

Binding of the test compound to the SP-GPCR product is detected. A test compound which binds to the SP-GPCR product is thereby identified as a potential agent for decreasing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein.

30 Still another embodiment of the invention is a method of reducing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein. A cell is contacted with a reagent which specifically binds to a

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polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide or the product encoded by the polynucleotide, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1;

- 10 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

- 15 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 3;

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6; and

- 20 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 6.

SP-GPCR activity in the cell is thereby decreased.

- 25 The invention thus provides a human substance P-like G protein-coupled receptor which can be used to identify test compounds which may act as agonists or antagonists at the receptor site. Human substance P-like G protein-coupled receptor and fragments thereof also are useful in raising specific antibodies which can block the receptor and effectively prevent ligand binding.

- 30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Fig. 1 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide.

Fig. 2 shows the amino acid sequence of the SP-GPCR polypeptide of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide.

Fig. 4 shows the amino acid sequence of the SP-GPCR polypeptide of Fig. 3.

5 Fig. 5 shows the amino acid sequence of a SP-GPCR polypeptide.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide and being selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

15 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;
the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;
amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 4;
20 the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.4;
amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5; and
the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5.

25 b) a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 or 6;

c) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a polynucleotide specified in (a) and (b);

30 d) a polynucleotide the sequence of which deviates from the polynucleotide sequences specified in (a) to (c) due to the degeneration of the genetic code;

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and a polynucleotide which represents a fragment, derivative or allelic variation of a polynucleotide sequence specified in (a) to (d).

Furthermore, it has been discovered by the present applicant that a substance P-like G protein-coupled receptor (SP-GPCR) protein exists in humans and can be regulated to provide therapeutic effects to treat disorders in which substance P or a substance P-related ligand may be involved, including inflammatory diseases, reflux gastroesophageal disease, hypertension anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, cluster headache, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fascioliasis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis. Human SP-GPCR also can be used to screen for SP- GPCR agonists and antagonists.

SP-GPCR Polypeptides

SP-GPCR polypeptides according to the invention comprise an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.2, a portion of one of those sequences, or a biologically active variant thereof, as defined below. A SP-GPCR polypeptide of the invention therefore can be a portion of a SP-GPCR protein, a full-length SP-GPCR protein, or a fusion protein comprising all or a portion of a SP-GPCR protein. The SP-GPCR polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO.2 has a leucine zipper region, from amino acids 124 to 146 and transmembrane helix regions from amino acids 15 to 32, 65 to 89, 99 to 122, and 134 to 151. A coding sequence for SEQ ID NO.2 is shown in SEQ ID NO.1.

Biologically Active Variants

SP-GPCR polypeptide variants which are biologically active, *i.e.*, retain the ability to bind a substance P-related ligand to produce a biological effect, such as cyclic AMP formation, mobilization of intracellular calcium, or phosphoinositide metabolism, also are SP-GPCR polypeptides. Preferably, naturally or non-naturally occurring SP-GPCR polypeptide variants have amino acid sequences which are at least about 50, preferably about 75, 90, 96, or 98% identical to an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.2 or a fragment thereof. Percent identity between a putative SP-GPCR polypeptide variant and an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.2, 4, or 5 is determined using the Blast2 alignment program.

Variations in percent identity can be due, for example, to amino acid substitutions, insertions, or deletions. Amino acid substitutions are defined as one for one amino acid replacements. They are conservative in nature when the substituted amino acid has similar structural and/or chemical properties. Examples of conservative replacements are substitution of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, or a threonine with a serine.

Amino acid insertions or deletions are changes to or within an amino acid sequence. They typically fall in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. Guidance in determining which amino acid residues can be substituted, inserted, or deleted without abolishing biological or immunological activity of a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be found using computer programs well known in the art, such as DNASTAR software. Whether an amino acid change results in a biologically active SP-GPCR polypeptide can readily be determined by assaying for binding to a ligand or by conducting a functional assay, as described for example, in the specific Examples, below.

Fusion Proteins

Fusion proteins can comprise at least 5, 6, 8, 10, 25, or 50 or more contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.2, 4, or 5. Fusion proteins are useful for generating antibodies against SP-GPCR polypeptide amino acid sequences and for use in various assay systems. For example, fusion proteins can be used to
5 identify proteins which interact with portions of a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Protein affinity chromatography or library-based assays for protein-protein interactions, such as the yeast two-hybrid or phage display systems, can be used for this purpose. Such methods are well known in the art and also can be used as drug screens.

10 A SP-GPCR polypeptide fusion protein comprises two polypeptide segments fused together by means of a peptide bond. The first polypeptide segment comprises at least 5, 6, 8, 10, 25, or 50 or more contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO.2, 4, or 5 or from a biologically active variant, such as those described above. The first polypeptide segment also can comprise full-length SP-GPCR protein.

15 The second polypeptide segment can be a full-length protein or a protein fragment. Proteins commonly used in fusion protein construction include β -galactosidase, -glucuronidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), autofluorescent proteins, including blue fluorescent protein (BFP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST), luciferase, horse-
20 radish peroxidase (HRP), and chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT). Additionally, epitope tags are used in fusion protein constructions, including histidine (His) tags, FLAG tags, influenza hemagglutinin (HA) tags, Myc tags, VSV-G tags, and thioredoxin (Trx) tags. Other fusion constructions can include maltose binding protein (MBP), S-tag, Lex a DNA binding domain (DBD) fusions, GAL4 DNA
25 binding domain fusions, and herpes simplex virus (HSV) BP16 protein fusions. A fusion protein also can be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the SP-GPCR polypeptide-encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the SP-GPCR polypeptide can be cleaved and purified away from the hetero-
30 logical moiety.

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A fusion protein can be synthesized chemically, as is known in the art. Preferably, a fusion protein is produced by covalently linking two polypeptide segments or by standard procedures in the art of molecular biology. Recombinant DNA methods can be used to prepare fusion proteins, for example, by making a DNA construct
5 which comprises coding sequences selected from SEQ ID NO.1 in proper reading frame with nucleotides encoding the second polypeptide segment and expressing the DNA construct in a host cell, as is known in the art. Many kits for constructing fusion proteins are available from companies such as Promega Corporation (Madison, WI), Stratagene (La Jolla, CA), CLONTECH (Mountain View, CA),
10 Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA), MBL International Corporation (MIC; Watertown, MA), and Quantum Biotechnologies (Montreal, Canada; 1-888-DNA-KITS).

Identification of Species Homologs

15 Species homologs of human SP-GPCR polypeptide can be obtained using SP-GPCR polypeptide polynucleotides (described below) to make suitable probes or primers for screening cDNA expression libraries from other species, such as mice, monkeys, or yeast, identifying cDNAs which encode homologs of SP-GPCR polypeptide, and
20 expressing the cDNAs as is known in the art.

SP-GPCR Polynucleotides

A SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be single- or double-stranded and comprises a
25 coding sequence or the complement of a coding sequence for a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Coding sequences for human SP-GPCR polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NOS 1, 3 and 6.

Degenerate nucleotide sequences encoding human SP-GPCR polypeptides, as well as
30 homologous nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50, preferably about 75, 90, 96, or 98% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.1, 3 or 6

also are SP-GPCR polynucleotides. Percent sequence identity between the sequences of two polynucleotides is determined using computer programs such as ALIGN which employ the FASTA algorithm, using an affine gap search with a gap open penalty of -12 and a gap extension penalty of -2. Complementary DNA (cDNA) molecules, species homologs, and variants of SP-GPCR polynucleotides which encode biologically active SP-GPCR polypeptides also are SP-GPCR polynucleotides.

Identification of Variants and Homologs of SP-GPCR Polynucleotides

Variants and homologs of the SP-GPCR polynucleotides described above also are SP-GPCR polynucleotides. Typically, homologous SP-GPCR polynucleotide sequences can be identified by hybridization of candidate polynucleotides to known SP-GPCR polynucleotides under stringent conditions, as is known in the art. For example, using the following wash conditions--2X SSC (0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M sodium citrate, pH 7.0), 0.1% SDS, room temperature twice, 30 minutes each; then 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 50 °C once, 30 minutes; then 2X SSC, room temperature twice, 10 minutes each--homologous sequences can be identified which contain at most about 25-30% basepair mismatches. More preferably, homologous nucleic acid strands contain 15-25% basepair mismatches, even more preferably 5-15% basepair mismatches.

Species homologs of the SP-GPCR polynucleotides disclosed herein also can be identified by making suitable probes or primers and screening cDNA expression libraries from other species, such as mice, monkeys, or yeast. Human variants of SP-GPCR polynucleotides can be identified, for example, by screening human cDNA expression libraries. It is well known that the T_m of a double-stranded DNA decreases by 1-1.5 °C with every 1% decrease in homology (Bonner *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 81, 123 (1973). Variants of human SP-GPCR polynucleotides or SP-GPCR polynucleotides of other species can therefore be identified by hybridizing a putative homologous SP-GPCR polynucleotide with a polynucleotide having a nucleotide

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sequence of SEQ ID NO.1, 3 or 6 or the complement thereof to form a test hybrid. The melting temperature of the test hybrid is compared with the melting temperature of a hybrid comprising transformylase polynucleotides having perfectly complementary nucleotide sequences, and the number or percent of basepair mismatches within the test hybrid is calculated.

Nucleotide sequences which hybridize to transformylase polynucleotides or their complements following stringent hybridization and/or wash conditions also are SP-GPCR polynucleotides. Stringent wash conditions are well known and understood in the art and are disclosed, for example, in Sambrook *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL, 2d ed., 1989, at pages 9.50-9.51.

Typically, for stringent hybridization conditions a combination of temperature and salt concentration should be chosen that is approximately 12-20 °C below the calculated T_m of the hybrid under study. The T_m of a hybrid between a SP-GPCR polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.1, 3 or 6 or the complement thereof and a polynucleotide sequence which is at least about 50, preferably about 75, 90, 96, or 98% identical to one of those nucleotide sequences can be calculated, for example, using the equation of Bolton and McCarthy, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 48, 1390 (1962):

$$T_m = 81.5^{\circ}\text{C} - 16.6(\log_{10}[\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41(\%G + C) - 0.63(\%\text{formamide}) - 600/l,$$

where l = the length of the hybrid in basepairs.

Stringent wash conditions include, for example, 4X SSC at 65°C, or 50% formamide, 4X SSC at 42°C, or 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. Highly stringent wash conditions include, for example, 0.2X SSC at 65°C.

Preparation of SP-GPCR Polynucleotides

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A naturally occurring SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be isolated free of other cellular components such as membrane components, proteins, and lipids. Polynucleotides can be made by a cell and isolated using standard nucleic acid purification techniques, or synthesized using an amplification technique, such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or by using an automatic synthesizer. Methods for isolating polynucleotides are routine and are known in the art. Any such technique for obtaining a polynucleotide can be used to obtain isolated SP-GPCR polynucleotides. For example, restriction enzymes and probes can be used to isolate polynucleotide fragments which comprises SP-GPCR nucleotide sequences. Isolated polynucleotides are in preparations which are free or at least 70, 80, or 90% free of other molecules.

SP-GPCR cDNA molecules can be made with standard molecular biology techniques, using SP-GPCR mRNA as a template. SP-GPCR cDNA molecules can thereafter be replicated using molecular biology techniques known in the art and disclosed in manuals such as Sambrook *et al.* (1989). An amplification technique, such as PCR, can be used to obtain additional copies of polynucleotides of the invention, using either human genomic DNA or cDNA as a template.

Alternatively, synthetic chemistry techniques can be used to synthesize SP-GPCR polynucleotides. The degeneracy of the genetic code allows alternate nucleotide sequences to be synthesized which will encode a SP-GPCR polypeptide having, for example, an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.2, 4, or 5 or a biologically active variant thereof.

25

Extending SP-GPCR Polynucleotides

Various PCR-based methods can be used to extend the nucleic acid sequences encoding the disclosed portions of human SP-GPCR to detect upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements. For example, restriction-site PCR uses universal primers to retrieve unknown sequence adjacent to a known locus (Sarkar,

30

PCR Methods Applic. 2, 318-322, 1993). Genomic DNA is first amplified in the presence of a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are then subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each
5 round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

Inverse PCR also can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region (Triglia *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16, 8186, 1988). Primers
10 can be designed using commercially available software, such as OLIGO 4.06 Primer Analysis software (National Biosciences Inc., Plymouth, Minn.), to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68-72 °C. The method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in the known region of a gene. The
15 fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

Another method which can be used is capture PCR, which involves PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA (Lagerstrom *et al.*, *PCR Methods Applic.* 1, 111-119,
20 1991). In this method, multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations also can be used to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into an unknown fragment of the DNA molecule before performing PCR.

Another method which can be used to retrieve unknown sequences is that of Parker
25 *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 3055-3060, 1991). Additionally, PCR, nested primers, and PROMOTERFINDER libraries (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) can be used to walk genomic DNA (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.). This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions.

30 When screening for full-length cDNAs, it is preferable to use libraries that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Randomly-primed libraries are preferable, in

that they will contain more sequences which contain the 5' regions of genes. Use of a randomly primed library may be especially preferable for situations in which an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries can be useful for extension of sequence into 5' non-transcribed regulatory regions.

5

Commercially available capillary electrophoresis systems can be used to analyze the size or confirm the nucleotide sequence of PCR or sequencing products. For example, capillary sequencing can employ flowable polymers for electrophoretic separation, four different fluorescent dyes (one for each nucleotide) which are laser
10 activated, and detection of the emitted wavelengths by a charge coupled device camera. Output/light intensity can be converted to electrical signal using appropriate software (*e.g.* GENOTYPER and Sequence NAVIGATOR, Perkin Elmer), and the entire process from loading of samples to computer analysis and electronic data display can be computer controlled. Capillary electrophoresis is especially preferable
15 for the sequencing of small pieces of DNA which might be present in limited amounts in a particular sample.

Obtaining SP-GPCR Polypeptides

20 SP-GPCR polypeptides can be obtained, for example, by purification from human cells, by expression of SP-GPCR polynucleotides, or by direct chemical synthesis.

Protein Purification

25 SP-GPCR polypeptides can be purified from any human cell which expresses the receptor, including host cells which have been transfected with SP-GPCR polynucleotides. Kidney tumors and prostate are particularly useful sources of SP-GPCR polypeptides. A purified SP-GPCR polypeptide is separated from other compounds which normally associate with the SP-GPCR polypeptide in the cell,
30 such as certain proteins, carbohydrates, or lipids, using methods well-known in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, size exclusion chromatography,

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ammonium sulfate fractionation, ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography, and preparative gel electrophoresis.

SP-GPCR polypeptide can be conveniently isolated as a complex with its associated G protein, as described in the specific examples, below. A preparation of purified SP-GPCR polypeptides is at least 80% pure; preferably, the preparations are 90%, 95%, or 99% pure. Purity of the preparations can be assessed by any means known in the art, such as SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

10 Expression of SP-GPCR Polynucleotides

To express a SP-GPCR polypeptide, a SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be inserted into an expression vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include *in vitro* recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Such techniques are described, for example, in Sambrook *et al.* (1989) and in Ausubel *et al.*, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y., 1989.

A variety of expression vector/host systems can be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms, such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors, insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, baculovirus), plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (*e.g.*, Ti or pBR322 plasmids), or animal cell systems.

The control elements or regulatory sequences are those non-translated regions of the vector -- enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions -- which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements can vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host
5 utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, can be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the BLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, LaJolla, Calif.) or pSPORT1 plasmid (Life Technologies) and the like can be used. The baculovirus polyhedrin promoter can be
10 used in insect cells. Promoters or enhancers derived from the genomes of plant cells (e.g., heat shock, RUBISCO, and storage protein genes) or from plant viruses (e.g., viral promoters or leader sequences) can be cloned into the vector. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are preferable. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of a
15 nucleotide sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide, vectors based on SV40 or EBV can be used with an appropriate selectable marker.

Bacterial and Yeast Expression Systems

20 In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors can be selected depending upon the use intended for the SP-GPCR polypeptide. For example, when a large quantity of a SP-GPCR polypeptide is needed for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified can be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and
25 expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT (Stratagene). In a BLUESCRIPT vector, a sequence encoding the SP-GPCR polypeptide can be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of -galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced. pIN vectors (Van Heeke & Schuster, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264, 5503-5509, 1989) or pGEX vectors (Promega,
30 Madison, Wis.) also can be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble

and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems can be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

In the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH can be used. For reviews, see Ausubel *et al.* (1989) and Grant *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 153, 516-544, 1987.

Plant and Insect Expression Systems

If plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides can be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV can be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, *EMBO J.* 6, 307-311, 1987). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters can be used (Coruzzi *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 3, 1671-1680, 1984; Broglie *et al.*, *Science* 224, 838-843, 1984; Winter *et al.*, *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17, 85-105, 1991). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or by pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (*e.g.*, Hobbs or Murray, in MCGRAW HILL YEARBOOK OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y., pp. 191-196, 1992).

An insect system also can be used to express a SP-GPCR polypeptide. For example, in one such system *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. Sequences encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides can be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under

control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of SP-GPCR polypeptides will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses can then be used to infect *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which SP-GPCR polypeptides can be expressed (Engelhard *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91, 3224-3227, 1994).

Mammalian Expression Systems

A number of viral-based expression systems can be used to express SP-GPCR polypeptides in mammalian host cells. For example, if an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides can be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex comprising the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome can be used to obtain a viable virus which is capable of expressing a SP-GPCR polypeptide in infected host cells (Logan & Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81, 3655-3659, 1984). If desired, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, can be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Human artificial chromosomes (HACs) also can be used to deliver larger fragments of DNA than can be contained and expressed in a plasmid. HACs of 6M to 10M are constructed and delivered to cells via conventional delivery methods (*e.g.*, liposomes, polycationic amino polymers, or vesicles).

Specific initiation signals also can be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a fragment thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals (including the ATG initiation codon) should be provided. The initiation codon should be in the

correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons can be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression can be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used (see
5 Scharf *et al.*, *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20, 125-162, 1994).

Host Cells

A host cell strain can be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the
10 inserted sequences or to process the expressed SP-GPCR polypeptide in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the polypeptide also
15 can be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for post-translational activities (*e.g.*, CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38), are available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) and can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

20 Stable expression is preferred for long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins. For example, cell lines which stably express SP-GPCR polypeptides can be transformed using expression vectors which can contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or
25 on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells can be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched medium before they are switched to a selective medium. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced SP-GPCR sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells can be
30 proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type. See, for example, ANIMAL CELL CULTURE, R.I. Freshney, ed., 1986.

Any number of selection systems can be used to recover transformed cell lines.

5 These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler *et al.*, *Cell* 11, 223-32, 1977) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy
et al., *Cell* 22, 817-23, 1980) genes which can be employed in *tk⁻* or *aprt⁻* cells,
respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic, or herbicide resistance can be used as
the basis for selection. For example, *dhfr* confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler
10 *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77, 3567-70, 1980), *npt* confers resistance to the
aminoglycosides, neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 150, 1-
14, 1981), and *als* and *pat* confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin
acetyltransferase, respectively (Murray, 1992, *supra*). Additional selectable genes
have been described. For example, *trpB* allows cells to utilize indole in place of
tryptophan, or *hisD*, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine
15 (Hartman & Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85, 8047-51, 1988). Visible markers
such as anthocyanins, β -glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its
substrate luciferin, can be used to identify transformants and to quantify the amount
of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system
(Rhodes *et al.*, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55, 121-131, 1995).

Detecting Expression of SP-GPCR Polypeptides

Although the presence of marker gene expression suggests that the SP-GPCR polynucleotide is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed.

5 For example, if a sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, transformed cells containing sequences which encode a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker

10 gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the SP-GPCR polynucleotide.

Alternatively, host cells which contain a SP-GPCR polynucleotide and which express a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be identified by a variety of procedures known to those

15 of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip-based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein. For example, the presence of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be detected by DNA-

20 DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or amplification using probes or fragments or fragments of polynucleotides encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Nucleic acid amplification-based assays involve the use of oligonucleotides selected from sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide to detect transformants which contain a SP-GPCR polynucleotide.

25 A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of a SP-GPCR polypeptide, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide, are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting

30 (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay using monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be used, or a

competitive binding assay can be employed. These and other assays are described in Hampton *et al.*, SEROLOGICAL METHODS: A LABORATORY MANUAL, APS Press, St. Paul, Minn., 1990) and Maddox *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 158, 1211-1216, 1983).

5 A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and can be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides encoding SP-GPCR polypeptides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling, or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide.
10 Alternatively, sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and can be used to synthesize RNA probes *in vitro* by addition of labeled nucleotides and an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6. These procedures can be conducted using a variety of commercially
15 available kits (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Promega, and US Biochemical). Suitable reporter molecules or labels which can be used for ease of detection include radionuclides, enzymes, and fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents, as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

20 Expression and Purification of SP-GPCR Polypeptides

Host cells transformed with nucleotide sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The polypeptide produced by a transformed cell can be
25 secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides which encode SP-GPCR polypeptides can be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of soluble SP-GPCR polypeptides through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane or which direct the membrane insertion of
30 membrane-bound SP-GPCR polypeptide.

As discussed above, other constructions can be used to join a sequence encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). Inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor Xa or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) between the purification domain and the SP-GPCR polypeptide also can be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing a SP-GPCR polypeptide and 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification by IMAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography, as described in Porath *et al.*, *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3, 263-281, 1992), while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying the SP-GPCR polypeptide from the fusion protein. Vectors which contain fusion proteins are disclosed in Kroll *et al.*, *DNA Cell Biol.* 12, 441-453, 1993.

Chemical Synthesis

Sequences encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223, 1980; Horn *et al.* *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232, 1980). Alternatively, a SP-GPCR polypeptide itself can be produced using chemical methods to synthesize its amino acid sequence, such as by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85, 2149-2154, 1963; Roberge *et al.*, *Science* 269, 202-204, 1995). Protein synthesis can be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis can be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer).

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Optionally, fragments of SP-GPCR polypeptides can be separately synthesized and combined using chemical methods to produce a full-length molecule.

5 The newly synthesized peptide can be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (*e.g.*, Creighton, PROTEINS: STRUCTURES AND MOLECULAR PRINCIPLES, WH Freeman and Co., New York, N.Y., 1983). The composition of a synthetic SP-GPCR polypeptide can be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (*e.g.*, the Edman degradation procedure; *see* Creighton, *supra*). Additionally, any portion of the amino acid sequence of the SP-GPCR
10 polypeptide can be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins to produce a variant polypeptide or a fusion protein.

Production of Altered SP-GPCR Polypeptides

15 As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce SP-GPCR polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to
20 produce an RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

The nucleotide sequences disclosed herein can be engineered using methods generally known in the art to alter SP-GPCR polypeptide-encoding sequences for a
25 variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the polypeptide or mRNA product. DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides can be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. For example, site-directed mutagenesis can be used to insert new restriction sites, alter
30 glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, introduce mutations, and so forth.

Antibodies

Any type of antibody known in the art can be generated to bind specifically to an epitope of a SP-GPCR polypeptide. "Antibody" as used herein includes intact immunoglobulin molecules, as well as fragments thereof, such as Fab, F(ab')₂, and Fv, which are capable of binding an epitope of a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Typically, at least 6, 8, 10, or 12 contiguous amino acids are required to form an epitope. However, epitopes which involve non-contiguous amino acids may require more, e.g., at least 15, 25, or 50 amino acids.

An antibody which specifically binds to an epitope of a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be used therapeutically, as well as in immunochemical assays, such as Western blots, ELISAs, radioimmunoassays, immunohistochemical assays, immunoprecipitations, or other immunochemical assays known in the art. Various immunoassays can be used to identify antibodies having the desired specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the measurement of complex formation between an immunogen and an antibody which specifically binds to the immunogen.

Typically, an antibody which specifically binds to a SP-GPCR polypeptide provides a detection signal at least 5-, 10-, or 20-fold higher than a detection signal provided with other proteins when used in an immunochemical assay. Preferably, antibodies which specifically bind to SP-GPCR polypeptides do not detect other proteins in immunochemical assays and can immunoprecipitate a SP-GPCR polypeptide from solution.

SP-GPCR polypeptides can be used to immunize a mammal, such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, monkey, or human, to produce polyclonal antibodies. If desired, a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be conjugated to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin, thyroglobulin, and keyhole limpet hemocyanin. Depending on the host

species, various adjuvants can be used to increase the immunological response. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's adjuvant, mineral gels (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), and surface active substances (*e.g.* lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol). Among adjuvants used in humans, BCG (*bacilli Calmette-Guerin*) and *Corynebacterium parvum* are especially useful.

Monoclonal antibodies which specifically bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These techniques include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique, and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Kohler *et al.*, *Nature* 256, 495-497, 1985; Kozbor *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Methods* 81, 31-42, 1985; Cote *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80, 2026-2030, 1983; Cole *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 62, 109-120, 1984).

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies," the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity, can be used (Morrison *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81, 6851-6855, 1984; Neuberger *et al.*, *Nature* 312, 604-608, 1984; Takeda *et al.*, *Nature* 314, 452-454, 1985). Monoclonal and other antibodies also can be "humanized" to prevent a patient from mounting an immune response against the antibody when it is used therapeutically. Such antibodies may be sufficiently similar in sequence to human antibodies to be used directly in therapy or may require alteration of a few key residues. Sequence differences between rodent antibodies and human sequences can be minimized by replacing residues which differ from those in the human sequences by site directed mutagenesis of individual residues or by grating of entire complementarity determining regions. Alternatively, humanized antibodies can be produced using recombinant methods, as described in GB2188638B. Antibodies which specifically bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide can contain antigen binding sites which are either partially or fully humanized, as disclosed in U.S. 5,565,332.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies can be adapted using methods known in the art to produce single chain antibodies which specifically bind to SP-GPCR polypeptides. Antibodies with related specificity, but
5 of distinct idiotypic composition, can be generated by chain shuffling from random combinatorial immunoglobulin libraries (Burton, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 88, 11120-23, 1991).

Single-chain antibodies also can be constructed using a DNA amplification method,
10 such as PCR, using hybridoma cDNA as a template (Thirion *et al.*, 1996, *Eur. J. Cancer Prev.* 5, 507-11). Single-chain antibodies can be mono- or bispecific, and can be bivalent or tetravalent. Construction of tetravalent, bispecific single-chain antibodies is taught, for example, in Coloma & Morrison, 1997, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 15, 159-63. Construction of bivalent, bispecific single-chain antibodies is taught in
15 Mallender & Voss, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 199-206.

A nucleotide sequence encoding a single-chain antibody can be constructed using manual or automated nucleotide synthesis, cloned into an expression construct using standard recombinant DNA methods, and introduced into a cell to express the coding
20 sequence, as described below. Alternatively, single-chain antibodies can be produced directly using, for example, filamentous phage technology (Verhaar *et al.*, 1995, *Int. J. Cancer* 61, 497-501; Nicholls *et al.*, 1993, *J. Immunol. Meth.* 165, 81-91).

25 Antibodies which specifically bind to SP-GPCR polypeptides also can be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in the literature (Orlandi *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 86, 3833-3837, 1989; Winter *et al.*, *Nature* 349, 293-299, 1991).

Other types of antibodies can be constructed and used therapeutically in methods of the invention. For example, chimeric antibodies can be constructed as disclosed in WO 93/03151. Binding proteins which are derived from immunoglobulins and which are multivalent and multispecific, such as the "diabodies" described in WO 94/13804, also can be prepared.

Antibodies according to the invention can be purified by methods well known in the art. For example, antibodies can be affinity purified by passage over a column to which a SP-GPCR polypeptide is bound. The bound antibodies can then be eluted from the column using a buffer with a high salt concentration.

Antisense Oligonucleotides

Antisense oligonucleotides are nucleotide sequences which are complementary to a specific DNA or RNA sequence. Once introduced into a cell, the complementary nucleotides combine with natural sequences produced by the cell to form complexes and block either transcription or translation. Preferably, an antisense oligonucleotide is at least 11 nucleotides in length, but can be at least 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 or more nucleotides long. Longer sequences also can be used. Antisense oligonucleotide molecules can be provided in a DNA construct and introduced into a cell as described above to decrease the level of SP-GPCR protein gene products in the cell.

Antisense oligonucleotides can be deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, or a combination of both. Oligonucleotides can be synthesized manually or by an automated synthesizer, by covalently linking the 5' end of one nucleotide with the 3' end of another nucleotide with non-phosphodiester internucleotide linkages such as alkylphosphonates, phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, alkylphosphonothioates, alkylphosphonates, phosphoramidates, phosphate esters, carbamates, acetamides, carboxymethyl esters, carbonates, and phosphate triesters. See Brown, *Meth. Mol.*

Biol. 20, 1-8, 1994; Sonveaux, *Meth. Mol. Biol. 26*, 1-72, 1994; Uhlmann *et al.*, *Chem. Rev. 90*, 543-583, 1990.

5 Modifications of SP-GPCR protein gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense oligonucleotides which will form duplexes to the control, 5', or regulatory regions of the SP-GPCR protein gene. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, *e.g.*, between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using "triple helix" base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it causes inhibition of the ability
10 of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or chaperons. Therapeutic advances using triplex DNA have been described in the literature (*e.g.*, Gee *et al.*, in Huber & Cart, MOLECULAR AND IMMUNOLOGIC APPROACHES, Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, N.Y., 1994). An antisense oligonucleotide also can be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the
15 transcript from binding to ribosomes.

Precise complementarity is not required for successful complex formation between an antisense oligonucleotide and the complementary sequence of a SP-GPCR polynucleotide. Antisense oligonucleotides which comprise, for example, 2, 3, 4, or
20 5 or more stretches of contiguous nucleotides which are precisely complementary to a SP-GPCR polynucleotide, each separated by a stretch of contiguous nucleotides which are not complementary to adjacent SP-GPCR protein nucleotides, can provide sufficient targeting specificity for SP-GPCR protein mRNA. Preferably, each stretch of complementary contiguous nucleotides is at least 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 or more
25 nucleotides in length. Non-complementary intervening sequences are preferably 1, 2, 3, or 4 nucleotides in length. One skilled in the art can easily use the calculated melting point of an antisense-sense pair to determine the degree of mismatching which will be tolerated between a particular antisense oligonucleotide and a particular SP-GPCR polynucleotide sequence.

Antisense oligonucleotides can be modified without affecting their ability to hybridize to a SP-GPCR polynucleotide. These modifications can be internal or at one or both ends of the antisense molecule. For example, internucleoside phosphate linkages can be modified by adding cholesteryl or diamine moieties with varying numbers of carbon residues between the amino groups and terminal ribose. Modified bases and/or sugars, such as arabinose instead of ribose, or a 3', 5'-substituted oligonucleotide in which the 3' hydroxyl group or the 5' phosphate group are substituted, also can be employed in a modified antisense oligonucleotide. These modified oligonucleotides can be prepared by methods well known in the art. See, e.g., Agrawal *et al.*, *Trends Biotechnol.* 10, 152-158, 1992; Uhlmann *et al.*, *Chem. Rev.* 90, 543-584, 1990; Uhlmann *et al.*, *Tetrahedron. Lett.* 215, 3539-3542, 1987.

Ribozymes

Ribozymes are RNA molecules with catalytic activity. See, e.g., Cech, *Science* 236, 1532-1539; 1987; Cech, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 59, 543-568; 1990, Cech, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 2, 605-609; 1992, Couture & Stinchcomb, *Trends Genet.* 12, 510-515, 1996. Ribozymes can be used to inhibit gene function by cleaving an RNA sequence, as is known in the art (e.g., Haseloff *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,641,673). The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence-specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Examples include engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules that can specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of specific nucleotide sequences.

The coding sequence of a SP-GPCR polynucleotide, such as the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.1 or 6, can be used to generate ribozymes which will specifically bind to mRNA transcribed from the SP-GPCR polynucleotide. Methods of designing and constructing ribozymes which can cleave other RNA molecules in trans in a highly sequence specific manner have been developed and described in the art (see Haseloff *et al.* *Nature* 334, 585-591, 1988). For example, the cleavage

activity of ribozymes can be targeted to specific RNAs by engineering a discrete "hybridization" region into the ribozyme. The hybridization region contains a sequence complementary to the target RNA and thus specifically hybridizes with the target (see, for example, Gerlach *et al.*, EP 321,201).

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Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a SP-GPCR protein RNA target can be identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following sequences: GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target RNA containing the cleavage site can be evaluated for secondary structural features which may render the target inoperable. Suitability of candidate SP-GPCR protein RNA targets also can be evaluated by testing accessibility to hybridization with complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays. The nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3 and 6 and their complements provide a source of suitable hybridization region sequences. Longer complementary sequences can be used to increase the affinity of the hybridization sequence for the target. The hybridizing and cleavage regions of the ribozyme can be integrally related such that upon hybridizing to the target RNA through the complementary regions, the catalytic region of the ribozyme can cleave the target.

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Ribozymes can be introduced into cells as part of a DNA construct. Mechanical methods, such as microinjection, liposome-mediated transfection, electroporation, or calcium phosphate precipitation, can be used to introduce a ribozyme-containing DNA construct into cells in which it is desired to decrease SP-GPCR protein expression. Alternatively, if it is desired that the cells stably retain the DNA construct, the construct can be supplied on a plasmid and maintained as a separate element or integrated into the genome of the cells, as is known in the art. A ribozyme-encoding DNA construct can include transcriptional regulatory elements, such as a promoter element, an enhancer or UAS element, and a transcriptional terminator signal, for controlling transcription of ribozymes in the cells.

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As taught in Haseloff *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,641,673, ribozymes can be engineered so that ribozyme expression will occur in response to factors which induce expression of a target gene. Ribozymes also can be engineered to provide an additional level of regulation, so that destruction of mRNA occurs only when both a ribozyme and a target gene are induced in the cells.

Screening Methods

The invention provides assays for screening test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of a SP-GPCR polypeptide or a SP-GPCR polynucleotide. A test compound preferably binds to a SP-GPCR polypeptide or polynucleotide. More preferably, a test compound decreases or increases the effect of substance P or a substance P analog as mediated via human SP-GPCR protein by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% relative to the absence of the test compound.

Test Compounds

Test compounds can be pharmacologic agents already known in the art or can be compounds previously unknown to have any pharmacological activity. The compounds can be naturally occurring or designed in the laboratory. They can be isolated from microorganisms, animals, or plants, and can be produced recombinantly, or synthesized by chemical methods known in the art. If desired, test compounds can be obtained using any of the numerous combinatorial library methods known in the art, including but not limited to, biological libraries, spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries, synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution, the "one-bead one-compound" library method, and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to polypeptide libraries, while the other four approaches

are applicable to polypeptide, non-peptide oligomer, or small molecule libraries of compounds. See Lam, *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12, 145, 1997.

Methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries are well known in the art (see, for
5 example, DeWitt *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90, 6909, 1993; Erb *et al.* *Proc.*
Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91, 11422, 1994; Zuckermann *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37, 2678,
1994; Cho *et al.*, *Science* 261, 1303, 1993; Carell *et al.*, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*
33, 2059, 1994; Carell *et al.*, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33, 2061; Gallop *et al.*, *J.*
Med. Chem. 37, 1233, 1994). Libraries of compounds can be presented in solution
10 (see, e.g., Houghten, *Biotechniques* 13, 412-421, 1992), or on beads (Lam, *Nature*
354, 82-84, 1991), chips (Fodor, *Nature* 364, 555-556, 1993), bacteria or spores
(Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*
89, 1865-1869, 1992), or phage (Scott & Smith, *Science* 249, 386-390, 1990; Devlin,
Science 249, 404-406, 1990); Cwirla *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 97, 6378-6382,
15 1990; Felici, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222, 301-310, 1991; and Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,223,409).

High Throughput Screening

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Test compounds can be screened for the ability to bind to SP-GPCR polypeptides or
polynucleotides or to affect SP-GPCR protein activity or SP-GPCR protein gene
expression using high throughput screening. Using high throughput screening, many
discrete compounds can be tested in parallel so that large numbers of test compounds
25 can be quickly screened. The most widely established techniques utilize 96-well
microtiter plates. The wells of the microtiter plates typically require assay volumes
that range from 50 to 500 μ l. In addition to the plates, many instruments, materials,
pipettors, robotics, plate washers, and plate readers are commercially available to fit
the 96-well format.

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Alternatively, "free format assays," or assays that have no physical barrier between samples, can be used. For example, an assay using pigment cells (melanocytes) in a simple homogeneous assay for combinatorial peptide libraries is described by Jayawickreme *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 19, 1614-18 (1994). The cells are placed under agarose in petri dishes, then beads that carry combinatorial compounds are placed on the surface of the agarose. The combinatorial compounds are partially released the compounds from the beads. Active compounds can be visualized as dark pigment areas because, as the compounds diffuse locally into the gel matrix, the active compounds cause the cells to change colors.

Another example of a free format assay is described by Chelsky, "Strategies for Screening Combinatorial Libraries: Novel and Traditional Approaches," reported at the First Annual Conference of The Society for Biomolecular Screening in Philadelphia, Pa. (Nov. 7-10, 1995). Chelsky placed a simple homogenous enzyme assay for carbonic anhydrase inside an agarose gel such that the enzyme in the gel would cause a color change throughout the gel. Thereafter, beads carrying combinatorial compounds via a photolinker were placed inside the gel and the compounds were partially released by UV-light. Compounds that inhibited the enzyme were observed as local zones of inhibition having less color change.

Yet another example is described by Salmon *et al.*, *Molecular Diversity* 2, 57-63 (1996). In this example, combinatorial libraries were screened for compounds that had cytotoxic effects on cancer cells growing in agar.

Another high throughput screening method is described in Beutel *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,976,813. In this method, test samples are placed in a porous matrix. One or more assay components are then placed within, on top of, or at the bottom of a matrix such as a gel, a plastic sheet, a filter, or other form of easily manipulated solid support. When samples are introduced to the porous matrix they diffuse sufficiently slowly, such that the assays can be performed without the test samples running together.

Binding Assays

For binding assays, the test compound is preferably a small molecule which binds to and occupies the active site of the SP-GPCR polypeptide, thereby making the ligand binding site inaccessible to substrate such that normal biological activity is prevented. Examples of such small molecules include, but are not limited to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules. Potential ligands which bind to a polypeptide of the invention include, but are not limited to, the natural ligands of known SP-GPCR proteins and analogues or derivatives thereof.

In binding assays, either the test compound or the SP-GPCR polypeptide can comprise a detectable label, such as a fluorescent, radioisotopic, chemiluminescent, or enzymatic label, such as horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase. Detection of a test compound which is bound to the SP-GPCR polypeptide can then be accomplished, for example, by direct counting of radioemission, by scintillation counting, or by determining conversion of an appropriate substrate to a detectable product.

Alternatively, binding of a test compound to a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be determined without labeling either of the interactants. For example, a microphysiometer can be used to detect binding of a test compound with a SP-GPCR polypeptide. A microphysiometer (e.g., Cytosensor™) is an analytical instrument that measures the rate at which a cell acidifies its environment using a light-addressable potentiometric sensor (LAPS). Changes in this acidification rate can be used as an indicator of the interaction between a test compound and a SP-GPCR polypeptide (McConnell *et al.*, *Science* 257, 1906-1912, 1992).

Determining the ability of a test compound to bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide also can be accomplished using a technology such as real-time Bimolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA) (Sjolander & Urbaniczky, *Anal. Chem.* 63, 2338-2345, 1991, and Szabo *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5, 699-705, 1995). BIA is a technology for studying biospecific interactions in real time, without labeling any of the interactants

(e.g., BIAcore™). Changes in the optical phenomenon surface plasmon resonance (SPR) can be used as an indication of real-time reactions between biological molecules.

5 In yet another aspect of the invention, a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be used as a "bait protein" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,283,317; Zervos *et al.*, *Cell* 72, 223-232, 1993; Madura *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268, 12046-12054, 1993; Bartel *et al.*, *Biotechniques* 14, 920-924, 1993; Iwabuchi *et al.*, *Oncogene* 8, 1693-1696, 1993; and Brent W094/10300), to identify other proteins
10 which bind to or interact with the SP-GPCR polypeptide and modulate its activity.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. For example, in one construct, polynucleotide
15 encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be fused to a polynucleotide encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct a DNA sequence that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") can be fused to a polynucleotide that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact *in vivo* to
20 form an protein-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ), which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected, and cell colonies containing the functional
25 transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the DNA sequence encoding the protein which interacts with the SP-GPCR polypeptide.

It may be desirable to immobilize either the SP-GPCR polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or the test compound to facilitate separation of bound from unbound
30 forms of one or both of the interactants, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Thus, either the SP-GPCR polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or the test

compound can be bound to a solid support. Suitable solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass or plastic slides, tissue culture plates, microtiter wells, tubes, silicon chips, or particles such as beads (including, but not limited to, latex, polystyrene, or glass beads). Any method known in the art can be used to attach the

5 SP-GPCR polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or test compound to a solid support, including use of covalent and non-covalent linkages, passive absorption, or pairs of binding moieties attached respectively to the polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or test compound and the solid support. Test compounds are preferably bound to the solid support in an array, so that the location of individual test compounds can be tracked.

10 Binding of a test compound to a SP-GPCR polypeptide (or polynucleotide) can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and microcentrifuge tubes.

In one embodiment, the SP-GPCR polypeptide is a fusion protein comprising a

15 domain that allows the SP-GPCR polypeptide to be bound to a solid support. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and the non-adsorbed SP-GPCR polypeptide; the mixture is then

20 incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (*e.g.*, at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components. Binding of the interactants can be determined either directly or indirectly, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the solid support before binding is determined.

25 Other techniques for immobilizing proteins or polynucleotides on a solid support also can be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either a SP-GPCR polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or a test compound can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated SP-GPCR polypeptides (or

30 polynucleotides) or test compounds can be prepared from biotin-NHS(N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well known in the art (*e.g.*, biotinylation kit, Pierce

Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.) and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies which specifically bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide, polynucleotide, or a test compound, but which do not interfere with a desired binding site, such as the active site of the SP-GPCR polypeptide, can be derivatized to the wells of the plate. Unbound target or protein can be trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation.

Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies which specifically bind to the SP-GPCR polypeptide or test compound, enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an activity of the SP-GPCR polypeptide, and SDS gel electrophoresis under non-reducing conditions.

Screening for test compounds which bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide or polynucleotide also can be carried out in an intact cell. Any cell which comprises a SP-GPCR polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used in a cell-based assay system. A SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be naturally occurring in the cell or can be introduced using techniques such as those described above. Binding of the test compound to a SP-GPCR polypeptide or polynucleotide is determined as described above.

Functional Assays

Test compounds can be tested for the ability to increase or decrease a biological effect of a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Such biological effects can be determined using the functional assays described in the specific examples, below. Functional assays can be carried out after contacting either a purified SP-GPCR polypeptide, a cell membrane preparation, or an intact cell with a test compound. A test compound which decreases a functional activity of a SP-GPCR protein by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% is identified as a potential agent for decreasing SP-GPCR protein activity. A test compound which increases SP-GPCR protein activity by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more

preferably about 75, 90, or 100% is identified as a potential agent for increasing SP-GPCR protein activity.

5 One such screening procedure involves the use of melanophores which are transfected to express a SP-GPCR polypeptide. Such a screening technique is described in WO 92/01810 published Feb. 6, 1992. Thus, for example, such an assay may be employed for screening for a compound which inhibits activation of the receptor polypeptide by contacting the melanophore cells which comprise the receptor with both the receptor ligand (*e.g.*, substance P or a substance P analog) and
10 a test compound to be screened. Inhibition of the signal generated by the ligand indicates that a test compound is a potential antagonist for the receptor, *i.e.*, inhibits activation of the receptor. The screen may be employed for identifying a test compound which activates the receptor by contacting such cells with compounds to be screened and determining whether each test compound generates a signal, *i.e.*,
15 activates the receptor.

Other screening techniques include the use of cells which express a human SP-GPCR polypeptide (for example, transfected CHO cells) in a system which measures extracellular pH changes caused by receptor activation (*see, e.g., Science* 246, 181-
20 296, 1989). For example, test compounds may be contacted with a cell which expresses a human SP-GPCR polypeptide and a second messenger response, *e.g.*, signal transduction or pH changes, can be measured to determine whether the test compound activates or inhibits the receptor.

25 Another such screening technique involves introducing RNA encoding a human SP-GPCR polypeptide into *Xenopus* oocytes to transiently express the receptor. The transfected oocytes can then be contacted with the receptor ligand and a test compound to be screened, followed by detection of inhibition or activation of a calcium signal in the case of screening for test compounds which are thought to
30 inhibit activation of the receptor.

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Another screening technique involves expressing a human SP-GPCR polypeptide in cells in which the receptor is linked to a phospholipase C or D. Such cells include endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, embryonic kidney cells, etc. The screening may be accomplished as described above by quantifying the degree of activation of the receptor from changes in the phospholipase activity.

Details of functional assays such as those described above are provided in the specific examples, below.

The activity of a test compounds as antagonists of the SP-GPCR can be determined by their ability to inhibit the binding of a substance P-like ligand to the receptor, employing radioactive ligands to visualize the tachykinin receptors by means of autoradiography. The antagonizing activity of a test compound can be evaluated, for example, using the assay procedure described by Cascieri *et al.* (*J. Biol. Chem.* 258, 5158, 1983). This method essentially involves determining the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% the amount of radiolabeled ligand at its receptor site, and determining characteristic IC_{50} values for each compound tested.

SP-GPCR Gene Expression

In another embodiment, test compounds which increase or decrease SP-GPCR protein gene expression are identified. A SP-GPCR polynucleotide is contacted with a test compound, and the expression of an RNA or polypeptide product of the SP-GPCR polynucleotide is determined. The level of expression of appropriate mRNA or polypeptide in the presence of the test compound is compared to the level of expression of mRNA or polypeptide in the absence of the test compound. The test compound can then be identified as a modulator of expression based on this comparison. For example, when expression of mRNA or polypeptide is greater in the presence of the test compound than in its absence, the test compound is identified

as a stimulator or enhancer of the mRNA or polypeptide expression. Alternatively, when expression of the mRNA or polypeptide is less in the presence of the test compound than in its absence, the test compound is identified as an inhibitor of the mRNA or polypeptide expression.

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The level of SP-GPCR protein mRNA or polypeptide expression in the cells can be determined by methods well known in the art for detecting mRNA or polypeptide. Either qualitative or quantitative methods can be used. The presence of polypeptide products of a SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be determined, for example, using a variety of techniques known in the art, including immunochemical methods such as radioimmunoassay, Western blotting, and immunohistochemistry. Alternatively, polypeptide synthesis can be determined *in vivo*, in a cell culture, or in an *in vitro* translation system by detecting incorporation of labeled amino acids into a SP-GPCR polypeptide.

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Such screening can be carried out either in a cell-free assay system or in an intact cell. Any cell which expresses a SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be used in a cell-based assay system. The SP-GPCR polynucleotide can be naturally occurring in the cell or can be introduced using techniques such as those described above. Either a primary culture or an established cell line, such as CHO or human embryonic kidney 293 cells, can be used.

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Pharmaceutical Compositions

The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions which can be administered to a patient to achieve a therapeutic effect. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can comprise, for example, a SP-GPCR polypeptide, SP-GPCR polynucleotide, antibodies which specifically bind to a SP-GPCR polypeptide, or mimetics, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of a SP-GPCR polypeptide activity. The compositions can be administered alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as stabilizing compound, which can be administered in any sterile,

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biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. The compositions can be administered to a patient alone, or in combination with other agents, drugs or hormones.

5 In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions can contain suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, 10 intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, parenteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal means. Pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration can be formulated using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art in dosages suitable for oral administration. Such carriers enable the pharmaceutical compositions to be 15 formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, and the like, for ingestion by the patient.

Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained through combination of active compounds with solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and 20 processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are carbohydrate or protein fillers, such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; starch from corn, wheat, rice, potato, or other plants; cellulose, such as methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose; gums including 25 arabic and tragacanth; and proteins such as gelatin and collagen. If desired, disintegrating or solubilizing agents can be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, alginic acid, or a salt thereof, such as sodium alginate.

Dragee cores can be used in conjunction with suitable coatings, such as concentrated 30 sugar solutions, which also can contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and

suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments can be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for product identification or to characterize the quantity of active compound, *i.e.*, dosage.

- 5 Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a coating, such as glycerol or sorbitol. Push-fit capsules can contain active ingredients mixed with a filler or binders, such as lactose or starches, lubricants, such as talc or magnesium stearate, and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds can be
10 dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid, or liquid polyethylene glycol with or without stabilizers.

- Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for parenteral administration can be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks'
15 solution, Ringer's solution, or physiologically buffered saline. Aqueous injection suspensions can contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds can be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame
20 oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Non-lipid polycationic amino polymers also can be used for delivery. Optionally, the suspension also can contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. For topical or nasal administration, penetrants appropriate to the particular
25 barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

- The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be manufactured in a manner that is known in the art, *e.g.*, by means of conventional mixing, dissolving,
30 granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping, or lyophilizing processes. The pharmaceutical composition can be provided as a salt

and can be formed with many acids, including but not limited to, hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents than are the corresponding free base forms. In other cases, the preferred preparation can be a lyophilized powder which can contain
5 any or all of the following: 1-50 mM histidine, 0.1%-2% sucrose, and 2-7% mannitol, at a pH range of 4.5 to 5.5, that is combined with buffer prior to use.

Further details on techniques for formulation and administration can be found in the latest edition of REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (Maack Publishing Co.,
10 Easton, Pa.). After pharmaceutical compositions have been prepared, they can be placed in an appropriate container and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition. Such labeling would include amount, frequency, and method of administration.

15 Therapeutic Indications and Methods

GPCRs are ubiquitous in the mammalian host and are responsible for many biological functions, including many pathologies. Accordingly, it is desirable to find compounds and drugs which stimulate a GPCR on the one hand and which can
20 inhibit the function of a GPCR on the other hand. For example, compounds which activate a GPCR may be employed for therapeutic purposes, such as the treatment of asthma, Parkinson's disease, acute heart failure, urinary retention, and osteoporosis. In particular, compounds which activate GPCRs are useful in treating various cardiovascular ailments such as caused by the lack of pulmonary blood flow or
25 hypertension. In addition these compounds may also be used in treating various physiological disorders relating to abnormal control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis and in diseases associated with abnormal angiotensin-induced aldosterone secretion.

30 In general, compounds which inhibit activation of a GPCR can be used for a variety of therapeutic purposes, for example, for the treatment of hypotension and/or

hypertension, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, asthma, allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and psychotic and neurological disorders including schizophrenia, manic excitement, depression, delirium, dementia or severe mental retardation, dyskinesias, such as Huntington's disease or Tourett's syndrome, among
5 others. Compounds which inhibit GPCRs also are useful in reversing endogenous anorexia, in the control of bulimia, and in treating various cardiovascular ailments such as caused by excessive pulmonary blood flow or hypotension. Disorders which can be targeted therapeutically by modulating the activity of an SP-GPCR include anxiety, hypertension, cocaine withdrawal, congestive heart failure, memory
10 enhancement, cardiac and cerebral vasospasm, pheochromocytoma and ganglio-neuroblastoma, and Huntington's, Alzheimer's, and Parkinson's diseases.

Compounds which exhibit SP-GPCR-binding activity are of value in the treatment and prevention of a wide variety of clinical conditions the treatment or prevention of
15 which are effected or facilitated by a decrease in substance P mediated neurotransmission. Such conditions include urinary incontinence, inflammatory diseases (*e.g.*, arthritis, psoriasis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease), reflux gastroesophageal disease, hypertension, anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive
20 airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fascioliasis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders such
25 as Alzheimer's disease, AIDS related dementia, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis.

This invention further pertains to the use of novel agents identified by the screening
30 assays described above. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to use a test compound identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For

example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a modulating agent, an antisense nucleic acid molecule, a specific antibody, ribozyme, or a SP-GPCR polypeptide binding molecule) can be used in an animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

10 A reagent which affects SP-GPCR protein activity can be administered to a human cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to reduce SP-GPCR protein activity. The reagent preferably binds to an expression product of a human SP-GPCR protein gene. If the expression product is a protein, the reagent is preferably an antibody. For treatment of human cells *ex vivo*, an antibody can be added to a preparation of stem cells which have been removed from the body. The cells can then be replaced in the same or another human body, with or without clonal propagation, as is known in the art.

In one embodiment, the reagent is delivered using a liposome. Preferably, the liposome is stable in the animal into which it has been administered for at least about 20 30 minutes, more preferably for at least about 1 hour, and even more preferably for at least about 24 hours. A liposome comprises a lipid composition that is capable of targeting a reagent, particularly a polynucleotide, to a particular site in an animal, such as a human. Preferably, the lipid composition of the liposome is capable of targeting to a specific organ of an animal, such as the lung, liver, spleen, heart brain, lymph nodes, and skin.

A liposome useful in the present invention comprises a lipid composition that is capable of fusing with the plasma membrane of the targeted cell to deliver its contents to the cell. Preferably, the transfection efficiency of a liposome is about 0.5 30 μg of DNA per 16 nmole of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells, more preferably about 1.0 μg of DNA per 16 nmole of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells, and even

more preferably about 2.0 μg of DNA per 16 nmol of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells. Preferably, a liposome is between about 100 and 500 nm, more preferably between about 150 and 450 nm, and even more preferably between about 200 and 400 nm in diameter.

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Suitable liposomes for use in the present invention include those liposomes standardly used in, for example, gene delivery methods known to those of skill in the art. More preferred liposomes include liposomes having a polycationic lipid composition and/or liposomes having a cholesterol backbone conjugated to polyethylene glycol. Optionally, a liposome comprises a compound capable of targeting the liposome to a tumor cell, such as a tumor cell ligand exposed on the outer surface of the liposome.

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Complexing a liposome with a reagent such as an antisense oligonucleotide or ribozyme can be achieved using methods which are standard in the art (see, for example, U.S. Patent 5,705,151). Preferably, from about 0.1 μg to about 10 μg of polynucleotide is combined with about 8 nmol of liposomes, more preferably from about 0.5 μg to about 5 μg of polynucleotides are combined with about 8 nmol liposomes, and even more preferably about 1.0 μg of polynucleotides is combined with about 8 nmol liposomes.

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In another embodiment, antibodies can be delivered to specific tissues *in vivo* using receptor-mediated targeted delivery. Receptor-mediated DNA delivery techniques are taught in, for example, Findeis *et al.* *Trends in Biotechnol.* 11, 202-05 (1993); Chiou *et al.*, GENE THERAPEUTICS: METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF DIRECT GENE TRANSFER (J.A. Wolff, ed.) (1994); Wu & Wu, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263, 621-24 (1988); Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 542-46 (1994); Zenke *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87, 3655-59 (1990); Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266, 338-42 (1991).

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Determination of a Therapeutically Effective Dose

5 The determination of a therapeutically effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient which increases or decreases SP-GPCR protein activity relative to the SP-GPCR protein activity which occurs in the absence of the therapeutically effective dose.

10 For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays or in animal models, usually mice, rabbits, dogs, or pigs. The animal model also can be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

15 Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity, *e.g.*, ED_{50} (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) and LD_{50} (the dose lethal to 50% of the population), can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals. The dose ratio of toxic to therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index, and it can be expressed as the ratio, LD_{50}/ED_{50} .

20 Pharmaceutical compositions which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies is used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage contained in such compositions is preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED_{50} with little or no toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

25 The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors related to the subject that requires treatment. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active ingredient or to maintain the desired effect. Factors which can be taken into account include the severity of the disease state, 30 general health of the subject, age, weight, and gender of the subject, diet, time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and

tolerance/response to therapy. Long-acting pharmaceutical compositions can be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week, or once every two weeks depending on the half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation.

5 Normal dosage amounts can vary from 0.1 to 100,000 micrograms, up to a total dose of about 1 g, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature and generally available to practitioners in the art. Those skilled in the art will employ different formulations for nucleotides than for proteins or their inhibitors. Similarly, delivery of poly-
10 nucleotides or polypeptides will be specific to particular cells, conditions, locations, etc.

If the reagent is a single-chain antibody, polynucleotides encoding the antibody can be constructed and introduced into a cell either *ex vivo* or *in vivo* using well-
15 established techniques including, but not limited to, transferrin-polycation-mediated DNA transfer, transfection with naked or encapsulated nucleic acids, liposome-mediated cellular fusion, intracellular transportation of DNA-coated latex beads, protoplast fusion, viral infection, electroporation, "gene gun," and DEAE- or calcium phosphate-mediated transfection.

20 Effective *in vivo* dosages of an antibody are in the range of about 5 μ g to about 50 μ g/kg, about 50 μ g to about 5 mg/kg, about 100 μ g to about 500 μ g/kg of patient body weight, and about 200 to about 250 μ g/kg of patient body weight. For administration of polynucleotides encoding single-chain antibodies, effective *in vivo*
25 dosages are in the range of about 100 ng to about 200 ng, 500 ng to about 50 mg, about 1 μ g to about 2 mg, about 5 μ g to about 500 μ g, and about 20 μ g to about 100 μ g of DNA.

If the expression product is mRNA, the reagent is preferably an antisense
30 oligonucleotide or a ribozyme. Polynucleotides which express antisense oligo-

nucleotides or ribozymes can be introduced into cells by a variety of methods, as described above.

Preferably, a reagent reduces expression of a SP-GPCR protein gene or the activity
5 of a SP-GPCR polypeptide by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% relative to the absence of the reagent. The effectiveness of the mechanism chosen to decrease the level of expression of a SP-GPCR protein gene or the activity of a SP-GPCR polypeptide can be assessed using
10 methods well known in the art, such as hybridization of nucleotide probes to SP-GPCR protein-specific mRNA, quantitative RT-PCR, immunologic detection of a SP-GPCR polypeptide, or measurement of SP-GPCR protein activity.

In any of the embodiments described above, any of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered in combination with other appropriate
15 therapeutic agents. Selection of the appropriate agents for use in combination therapy can be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, according to conventional pharmaceutical principles. The combination of therapeutic agents can act synergistically to effect the treatment or prevention of the various disorders described above. Using this approach, one may be able to achieve therapeutic efficacy with
20 lower dosages of each agent, thus reducing the potential for adverse side effects.

Any of the therapeutic methods described above can be applied to any subject in need of such therapy, including, for example, mammals such as dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and most preferably, humans.

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Diagnostic Methods

GPCRs also can be used in diagnostic assays for detecting diseases and abnormalities or susceptibility to diseases and abnormalities related to the presence of mutations in
30 the nucleic acid sequences which encode a GPCR. Such diseases, by way of example, are related to cell transformation, such as tumors and cancers, and various

cardiovascular disorders, including hypertension and hypotension, as well as diseases arising from abnormal blood flow, abnormal angiotensin-induced aldosterone secretion, and other abnormal control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.

5 Differences can be determined between the cDNA or genomic sequence encoding a GPCR in individuals afflicted with a disease and in normal individuals. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the afflicted individuals but not in normal individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the disease.

10 Sequence differences between a reference gene and a gene having mutations can be revealed by the direct DNA sequencing method. In addition, cloned DNA segments can be employed as probes to detect specific DNA segments. The sensitivity of this method is greatly enhanced when combined with PCR. For example, a sequencing primer can be used with a double-stranded PCR product or a single-stranded template
15 molecule generated by a modified PCR. The sequence determination is performed by conventional procedures using radiolabeled nucleotides or by automatic sequencing procedures using fluorescent tags.

Genetic testing based on DNA sequence differences can be carried out by detection
20 of alteration in electrophoretic mobility of DNA fragments in gels with or without denaturing agents. Small sequence deletions and insertions can be visualized, for example, by high resolution gel electrophoresis. DNA fragments of different sequences can be distinguished on denaturing formamide gradient gels in which the mobilities of different DNA fragments are retarded in the gel at different positions
25 according to their specific melting or partial melting temperatures (*see, e.g., Myers et al., Science 230, 1242, 1985*). Sequence changes at specific locations can also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S 1 protection or the chemical cleavage method (*e.g., Cotton et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 4397-4401, 1985*). Thus, the detection of a specific DNA sequence can be performed by
30 methods such as hybridization, RNase protection, chemical cleavage, direct DNA sequencing or the use of restriction enzymes and Southern blotting of genomic DNA.

In addition to direct methods such as gel-electrophoresis and DNA sequencing, mutations can also be detected by *in situ* analysis.

5 Altered levels of a GPCR also can be detected in various tissues. Assays used to detect levels of the receptor polypeptides in a body sample, such as blood or a tissue biopsy, derived from a host are well known to those of skill in the art and include radioimmunoassays, competitive binding assays, Western blot analysis, and ELISA assays.

10 All patents and patent applications cited in this disclosure are expressly incorporated herein by reference. The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following specific examples which are provided for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Detection of SP-GPCR protein activity

5 The polynucleotide encoding the SP-GPCR polypeptide of SEQ ID NO. 5 is inserted into the expression vector pCEV4 and the expression vector pCEV4-SP-GPCR polypeptide obtained is transfected into human embryonic kidney 293 cells. The cells are scraped from a culture flask into 5 ml of Tris HCl, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.5, and lysed by sonication. Cell lysates are centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C.

10 The supernatant is centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C. The pellet is suspended in binding buffer containing 50 mM Tris HCl, 5 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5, supplemented with 0.1 % BSA, 2 µg/ml aprotinin, 0.5 mg/ml leupeptin, and 10 mg/ml phosphoramidon. Optimal membrane suspension dilutions, defined as the protein concentration required to bind less than 10 % of an

15 added radioligand, i.e. ¹²⁵I-labeled substance P (SP), are added to 96-well polypropylene microtiter plates containing ligand, non-labeled peptides, and binding buffer to a final volume of 250 µl.

In equilibrium saturation binding assays, membrane preparations are incubated in the

20 presence of increasing concentrations (0.1 nM to 4 nM) of ¹²⁵I ligand.

Binding reaction mixtures are incubated for one hour at 30°C. The reaction is stopped by filtration through GF/B filters treated with 0.5% polyethyleneimine, using a cell harvester. Radioactivity is measured by scintillation counting, and data are

25 analyzed by a computerized non-linear regression program. Non-specific binding is defined as the amount of radioactivity remaining after incubation of membrane protein in the presence of 100 nM of unlabeled peptide. Protein concentration is measured by the Bradford method using Bio-Rad Reagent, with bovine serum albumin as a standard. The SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide comprising

30 the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 5 is demonstrated.

EXAMPLE 2*Radioligand binding assays*

5 Human embryonic kidney 293 cells transfected with a polynucleotide which expresses human SP-GPCR are scraped from a culture flask into 5 ml of Tris HCl, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.5, and lysed by sonication. Cell lysates are centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4 °C. The supernatant is centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4 °C. The pellet is suspended in binding buffer containing 50 mM Tris HCl, 5 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5, supplemented with 0.1%
10 BSA, 2 µg/ml aprotinin, 0.5 mg/ml leupeptin, and 10 µg/ml phosphoramidon. Optimal membrane suspension dilutions, defined as the protein concentration required to bind less than 10 % of the added radioligand, are added to 96-well polypropylene microtiter plates containing ¹²⁵I-labeled ligand, SP, or test compound,
15 non-labeled peptides, and binding buffer to a final volume of 250 ml.

In equilibrium saturation binding assays, membrane preparations are incubated in the presence of increasing concentrations (0.1 nM to 4 nM) of ¹²⁵I-labeled ligand or test compound (specific activity 2200 Ci/mmol). The binding affinities of different test
20 compounds are determined in equilibrium competition binding assays, using 0.1 nM ¹²⁵I- peptide in the presence of twelve different concentrations of each test compound.

Binding reaction mixtures are incubated for one hour at 30°C. The reaction is stopped by filtration through GF/B filters treated with 0.5% polyethyleneimine, using
25 a cell harvester. Radioactivity is measured by scintillation counting, and data are analyzed by a computerized non-linear regression program.

Non-specific binding is defined as the amount of radioactivity remaining after incubation of membrane protein in the presence of 100 nM of unlabeled peptide.
30 Protein concentration is measured by the Bradford method using Bio-Rad Reagent, with bovine serum albumin as a standard. A test compound which increases the

radioactivity of membrane protein by at least 15% relative to radioactivity of membrane protein which was not incubated with a test compound is identified as a compound which binds to a human SP-GPCR polypeptide.

5 EXAMPLE 3

Effect of a test compound on human SP-GPCR -mediated cyclic AMP formation

10 Receptor-mediated inhibition of cAMP formation can be assayed in host cells which express human SP-GPCR. Cells are plated in 96-well plates and incubated in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 10 mM HEPES, 5 mM theophylline, 2 µg/ml aprotinin, 0.5 mg/ml leupeptin, and 10 µg/ml phosphoramidon for 20 minutes at 37 °C in 5% CO₂. A test compound is added and incubated for an additional 10 minutes at 37 °C. The medium is aspirated, and the
15 reaction is stopped by the addition of 100 mM HCl. The plates are stored at 4°C for 15 minutes. cAMP content in the stopping solution is measured by radioimmunoassay.

20 Radioactivity is quantified using a gamma counter equipped with data reduction software. A test compound which decreases radioactivity of the contents of a well relative to radioactivity of the contents of a well in the absence of the test compound is identified as a potential inhibitor of cAMP formation. A test compound which increases radioactivity of the contents of a well relative to radioactivity of the contents of a well in the absence of the test compound is identified as a potential
25 enhancer of cAMP formation.

EXAMPLE 4

Effect of a test compound on the mobilization of intracellular calcium

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Intracellular free calcium concentration can be measured by microspectrofluorometry using the fluorescent indicator dye Fura-2/AM (Bush *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* 57, 562-74, 1991). Stably transfected cells are seeded onto a 35 mm culture dish containing a glass coverslip insert. Cells are washed with HBS, incubated with a test compound, and loaded with 100 μ l of Fura-2/AM (10 μ M) for 20-40 minutes. After washing with HBS to remove the Fura-2/AM solution, cells are equilibrated in HBS for 10-20 minutes. Cells are then visualized under the 40X objective of a Leitz Fluovert FS microscope.

Fluorescence emission is determined at 510 nm, with excitation wavelengths alternating between 340 nm and 380 nm. Raw fluorescence data are converted to calcium concentrations using standard calcium concentration curves and software analysis techniques. A test compound which increases the fluorescence by at least 15% relative to fluorescence in the absence of a test compound is identified as a compound which mobilizes intracellular calcium.

EXAMPLE 5

Effect of a test compound on phosphoinositide metabolism

Cells which stably express human SP-GPCR cDNA are plated in 96-well plates and grown to confluence. The day before the assay, the growth medium is changed to 100 μ l of medium containing 1% serum and 0.5 μ Ci 3 H-myoinositol. The plates are incubated overnight in a CO₂ incubator (5% CO₂ at 37°C). Immediately before the assay, the medium is removed and replaced by 200 μ l of PBS containing 10 mM LiCl, and the cells are equilibrated with the new medium for 20 minutes. During this interval, cells also are equilibrated with antagonist, added as a 10 μ l aliquot of a 20-fold concentrated solution in PBS.

The 3 H-inositol phosphate accumulation from inositol phospholipid metabolism is started by adding 10 μ l of a solution containing a test compound. To the first well 10

µl are added to measure basal accumulation. Eleven different concentrations of test compound are assayed in the following 11 wells of each plate row. All assays are performed in duplicate by repeating the same additions in two consecutive plate rows.

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The plates are incubated in a CO₂ incubator for one hour. The reaction is terminated by adding 15 µl of 50% v/v trichloroacetic acid (TCA), followed by a 40 minute incubation at 4 °C. After neutralizing TCA with 40 µl of 1 M Tris, the content of the wells is transferred to a Multiscreen HV filter plate (Millipore) containing Dowex AG1-X8 (200-400 mesh, formate form). The filter plates are prepared by adding 200 µl of Dowex AG1-X8 suspension (50% v/v, water:resin) to each well. The filter plates are placed on a vacuum manifold to wash or elute the resin bed. Each well is washed 2 times with 200 µl of water, followed by 2 x 200 µl of 5 mM sodium tetraborate/60 mM ammonium formate.

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The ³H-IPs are eluted into empty 96-well plates with 200 µl of 1.2 M ammonium formate/0.1 formic acid. The content of the wells is added to 3 ml of scintillation cocktail, and radioactivity is determined by liquid scintillation counting.

20 EXAMPLE 6

Receptor Binding Methods

Standard Binding Assays. Binding assays are carried out in a binding buffer containing 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 0.5% BSA, and 5 mM MgCl₂. The standard assay for radioligand binding to membrane fragments comprising SP-GPCR polypeptides is carried out as follows in 96 well microtiter plates (e.g., Dynatech Immulon II Removawell plates). Radioligand is diluted in binding buffer+PMSF/Baci to the desired cpm per 50 µl, then 50 µl aliquots are added to the wells. For non-specific binding samples, 5 µl of 40 µM cold ligand also is added per well. Binding is initiated by adding 150 µl per well of membrane diluted to the desired

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concentration (10-30 μ g membrane protein/well) in binding buffer+ PMSF/Baci. Plates are then covered with Linbro mylar plate sealers (Flow Labs) and placed on a Dynatech Microshaker II. Binding is allowed to proceed at room temperature for 1-2 hours and is stopped by centrifuging the plate for 15 minutes at 2,000 x g. The supernatants are decanted, and the membrane pellets are washed once by addition of 200 μ l of ice cold binding buffer, brief shaking, and recentrifugation. The individual wells are placed in 12 x 75 mm tubes and counted in an LKB Gammamaster counter (78% efficiency). Specific binding by this method is identical to that measured when free ligand is removed by rapid (3-5 seconds) filtration and washing on polyethyleneimine-coated glass fiber filters.

Three variations of the standard binding assay are also used.

1. Competitive radioligand binding assays with a concentration range of cold ligand vs. 125 I-labeled ligand are carried out as described above with one modification. All dilutions of ligands being assayed are made in 40X PMSF/Baci to a concentration 40X the final concentration in the assay. Samples of peptide (5 μ l each) are then added per microtiter well. Membranes and radioligand are diluted in binding buffer without protease inhibitors. Radioligand is added and mixed with cold ligand, and then binding is initiated by addition of membranes.
2. Chemical cross-linking of radioligand with receptor is done after a binding step identical to the standard assay. However, the wash step is done with binding buffer minus BSA to reduce the possibility of non-specific cross-linking of radioligand with BSA. The cross-linking step is carried out as described below.
3. Larger scale binding assays to obtain membrane pellets for studies on solubilization of receptor:ligand complex and for receptor purification are also carried out. These are identical to the standard assays except that (a)

binding is carried out in polypropylene tubes in volumes from 1-250 μ l, (b) concentration of membrane protein is always 0.5 mg/ml, and (c) for receptor purification, BSA concentration in the binding buffer is reduced to 0.25%, and the wash step is done with binding buffer without BSA, which reduces BSA contamination of the purified receptor.

EXAMPLE 7

Chemical Cross-Linking of Radioligand to Receptor

After a radioligand binding step as described above, membrane pellets are resuspended in 200 μ l per microtiter plate well of ice-cold binding buffer without BSA. Then 5 μ l per well of 4 mM N-5-azido-2-nitrobenzoyloxysuccinimide (ANB-NOS; Pierce) in DMSO is added and mixed. The samples are held on ice and UV-irradiated for 10 minutes with a Mineralight R-52G lamp (UVP Inc., San Gabriel, Calif.) at a distance of 5-10 cm. Then the samples are transferred to Eppendorf microfuge tubes, the membranes pelleted by centrifugation, supernatants removed, and membranes solubilized in Laemmli SDS sample buffer for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE). PAGE is carried out as described below. Radiolabeled proteins are visualized by autoradiography of the dried gels with Kodak XAR film and Dupont image intensifier screens.

EXAMPLE 8

Membrane Solubilization

Membrane solubilization is carried out in buffer containing 25 mM Tris, pH 8, 10% glycerol (w/v) and 0.2 mM CaCl_2 (solubilization buffer). The highly soluble detergents including Triton X-100, deoxycholate, deoxycholate:lysolecithin, CHAPS, and zwittergent are made up in solubilization buffer at 10% concentrations and stored as frozen aliquots. Lysolecithin is made up fresh because of insolubility upon freeze-

thawing and digitonin is made fresh at lower concentrations due to its more limited solubility.

To solubilize membranes, washed pellets after the binding step are resuspended free
5 of visible particles by pipetting and vortexing in solubilization buffer at 100,000 x g
for 30 minutes. The supernatants are removed and held on ice and the pellets are
discarded.

EXAMPLE 9

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Assay of Solubilized Receptors

After binding of ^{125}I ligands and solubilization of the membranes with detergent, the
intact R:L complex can be assayed by four different methods. All are carried out on
15 ice or in a cold room at 4-10°C.).

1. Column chromatography (Knuhtsen *et al.*, *Biochem. J.* 254, 641-647, 1988).
Sephadex G-50 columns (8 x 250 mm) are equilibrated with solubilization
buffer containing detergent at the concentration used to solubilize membranes
20 and 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin. Samples of solubilized membranes (0.2-
0.5 ml) are applied to the columns and eluted at a flow rate of about
0.7 ml/minute. Samples (0.18 ml) are collected. Radioactivity is determined
in a gamma counter. Void volumes of the columns are determined by the
elution volume of blue dextran. Radioactivity eluting in the void volume is
25 considered bound to protein. Radioactivity eluting later, at the same volume
as free ^{125}I ligands, is considered non-bound.
2. Polyethyleneglycol precipitation (Cuatrecasas, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 69,
318-322, 1972). For a 100 μl sample of solubilized membranes in a 12 x
30 75 mm polypropylene tube, 0.5 ml of 1% (w/v) bovine gamma globulin
(Sigma) in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer is added, followed by 0.5 ml of

25% (w/v) polyethyleneglycol (Sigma) and mixing. The mixture is held on ice for 15 minutes. Then 3 ml of 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, is added per sample. The samples are rapidly (1-3 seconds) filtered over Whatman GF/B glass fiber filters and washed with 4 ml of the phosphate buffer. PEG-precipitated receptor : 125 I-ligand complex is determined by gamma counting of the filters.

3. GFB/PEI filter binding (Bruns *et al.*, *Analytical Biochem.* 132, 74-81, 1983). Whatman GF/B glass fiber filters are soaked in 0.3% polyethyleneimine (PEI, Sigma) for 3 hours. Samples of solubilized membranes (25-100 μ l) are replaced in 12 x 75 mm polypropylene tubes. Then 4 ml of solubilization buffer without detergent is added per sample and the samples are immediately filtered through the GFB/PEI filters (1-3 seconds) and washed with 4 ml of solubilization buffer. CPM of receptor : 125 I-ligand complex adsorbed to filters are determined by gamma counting.

4. Charcoal/Dextran (Paul and Said, *Peptides* 7[Suppl. 1],147-149, 1986). Dextran T70 (0.5 g, Pharmacia) is dissolved in 1 liter of water, then 5 g of activated charcoal (Norit A, alkaline; Fisher Scientific) is added. The suspension is stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature and then stored at 4°C. until use. To measure R:L complex, 4 parts by volume of charcoal/dextran suspension are added to 1 part by volume of solubilized membrane. The samples are mixed and held on ice for 2 minutes and then centrifuged for 2 minutes at 11,000 x g in a Beckman microfuge. Free radioligand is adsorbed charcoal/dextran and is discarded with the pellet. Receptor : 125 I-ligand complexes remain in the supernatant and are determined by gamma counting.

EXAMPLE 10

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Receptor Purification

Binding of biotinyl-receptor to GH₄ C1 membranes is carried out as described above. Incubations are for 1 hour at room temperature. In the standard purification protocol, the binding incubations contain 10 nM Bio-S29. ¹²⁵I ligand is added as a tracer at
5 levels of 5,000-100,000 cpm per mg of membrane protein. Control incubations contain 10 M cold ligand to saturate the receptor with non-biotinylated ligand.

Solubilization of receptor:ligand complex also is carried out as described above, with
10 0.15% deoxycholate:lysolecithin in solubilization buffer containing 0.2 mM MgCl₂, to obtain 100,000 x g supernatants containing solubilized R:L complex.

Immobilized streptavidin (streptavidin cross-linked to 6% beaded agarose, Pierce Chemical Co.; "SA-agarose") is washed in solubilization buffer and added to the solubilized membranes as 1/30 of the final volume. This mixture is incubated with
15 constant stirring by end-over-end rotation for 4-5 hours at 4-10 °C. Then the mixture is applied to a column and the non-bound material is washed through. Binding of radioligand to SA-agarose is determined by comparing cpm in the 100,000 x g supernatant with that in the column effluent after adsorption to SA-agarose. Finally, the column is washed with 12-15 column volumes of solubilization buffer+0.15%
20 deoxycholate:lysolecithin +1/500 (vol/vol) 100 x 4pase.

The streptavidin column is eluted with solubilization buffer+0.1 mM EDTA+0.1 mM EGTA+0.1 mM GTP-gamma-S (Sigma)+0.15% (wt/vol) deoxycholate:lysolecithin
25 +1/1000 (vol/vol) 100.times.4pase. First, one column volume of elution buffer is passed through the column and flow is stopped for 20-30 minutes. Then 3-4 more column volumes of elution buffer are passed through. All the eluates are pooled.

Eluates from the streptavidin column are incubated overnight (12-15 hours) with immobilized wheat germ agglutinin (WGA agarose, Vector Labs) to adsorb the
30 receptor via interaction of covalently bound carbohydrate with the WGA lectin. The ratio (vol/vol) of WGA-agarose to streptavidin column eluate is generally 1:400. A

range from 1:1000 to 1:200 also can be used. After the binding step, the resin is pelleted by centrifugation, the supernatant is removed and saved, and the resin is washed 3 times (about 2 minutes each) in buffer containing 50 mM HEPES, pH 8, 5 mM $MgCl_2$ and 0.15% deoxycholate:lysolecithin. To elute the WGA-bound receptor, the resin is extracted three times by repeated mixing (vortex mixer on low speed) over a 15-30 minute period on ice, with 3 resin columns each time, of 10 mM N-N'-N''-triacetylchitotriose in the same HEPES buffer used to wash the resin. After each elution step, the resin is centrifuged down and the supernatant is carefully removed, free of WGA-agarose pellets. The three, pooled eluates contain the final, purified receptor. The material non-bound to WGA contain G protein subunits specifically eluted from the streptavidin column, as well as non-specific contaminants. All these fractions are stored frozen at -90°C.

EXAMPLE 11

Expression in Xenopus Oocytes

To express the human SP-GPCR cDNA in *Xenopus* oocytes, the cDNA is cloned into an *in vitro* transcription vector BLUESCRIPT SK+® (STRATAGENE), which contains the T7 promoter for initiation of T7 RNA polymerase catalyzed RNA synthesis. One µg of linear plasmid DNA which contained the human SP-GPCR cDNA downstream of the T7 promoter is used in the *in vitro* transcription reaction containing 40 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 50 mM NaCl, 8 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM spermidine, 0.4 mM CTP, 0.4 mM ATP, 0.4 mM GTP, 0.16 mM GTP, 2.5 µl CAP analog (STRATAGENE), 30 mM DTT, 1 U RNase Block II (STRATAGENE), 0.83 pmol ^{32}P -β-CTP and 25 U of T7 RNA polymerase. The reaction tube is incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. Usually 5 µg of RNA is synthesized as quantitated by incorporation of ^{32}P -β-CTP into RNA. After RNA synthesis, the plasmid DNA is removed by adding 10 U of RNase free DNase and 1U of RNase Block II. The reaction mixture is extracted by phenol/ $CHCl_3$, and the unincorporated nucleotides are removed by the Select- D(RF) spin column (5'TO3'). The RNA transcript is precipitated by ethanol

twice and dissolved in RNase free water. Oocytes are removed from *Xenopus* frogs, treated with 2 mg/ml collagenase (specific activity <0.3 U/mg, Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, Ind.) in OR-2 buffer (82.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.4) for 4 hours at 19 °C. The dissociated oocytes are incubated in OR-2 buffer supplemented by 1.8 mM CaCl₂, 0.5 mg/ml gentamycin and 0.5 mM theophylline at 19°C overnight before injection. A 50 nl aliquot contain 2 ng of RNA transcript is injected into each oocyte. The injected oocytes are incubated at 19 °C for 2 days before electrophysiological recording (see Example 13 for assay method).

EXAMPLE 12

Expression in COS Cells

To express the human SP-GPCR transiently in COS, the cDNA is cloned into the expression vector pCDM9 which is derived from pCDM8 (INVITROGEN) by inserting the ampicillin resistance gene (nucleotide 1973 to 2964 from BLUESCRIPT SK+[®]) into the Sac II site. Transfection of 20 µg of the plasmid DNA into 10 million COS cells is achieved by electroporation in 800 µl of transfection buffer (135 mM NaCl, 1.2 mM CaCl₂, 1.2 mM MgCl₂, 2.4 mM KH₂PO₄, 0.6 mM KH₂PO₄, 10 mM glucose, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4) at 260 V and 950 µF using the IBI GENEZAPPER[®] (IBI, New Haven, Conn.). The cells are incubated in 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM glutamine, 100U/ml penicillin-streptomycin, and 90% DMEM media (GIBCO, Grand Island, N.Y.) in 5% CO₂ at 37 °C for three days before the binding assay.

EXAMPLE 13

Stable Expression in CHO Cells

To establish a stable cell line expressing the cloned human SP-GPCR, the cDNA is subcloned into the vector pRcCMV (INVITROGEN). Transfection of 20 µg of the plasmid DNA into CHO cells is achieved by electroporation in 800 µl of transfection buffer supplement with 0.625 mg/ml liefring sperm DNA at 300 V and 950 µF using the IBI GENEZAPPER® (IBI). The transfected cells are incubated in CHO media [10% fetal calf serum, 100 U/ml penicillin-streptomycin, 2 mM glutamine, 1/500 hypoxanthine-thymidine (ATCC) , 90% IMDM media (JRH BIOSCIENCES, Lenexa, Kans.) , 0.7 mg/ml G418 (GIBCO)] in 5% CO₂ at 37 °C until colonies are visible. Each colony is separated and propagated. The cell clone with the highest number of human SP-GPCR is selected for subsequent application in the assay of Example 13.

EXAMPLE 14

Assay Protocols

Assay Protocol Using Oocytes. The oocyte is voltage-clamped at -80 mV by the model 8500 intracellular preamp-clamp (DAGAN, Minneapolis, Minn.). The recording chamber is continuously perfused with recording buffer (96 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1.8 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.4). Chloride current is elicited by applying a test compound (from 0.1 nM to 1000 nM) to the recording chamber. At least three oocytes are measured for each concentration. The antagonistic activity of any potential antagonist can be assessed by determining the inhibition of the response. Likewise, SP-GPCR and SP-GPCR agonists can be identified by their ability to stimulate a response in oocytes injected with SP-GPCR mRNA but not in uninjected oocytes.

Assay Protocol Using COS or CHO Cells. The binding assay of human SP-GPCR expressed in COS (or CHO) is based on the use of an ¹²⁵I-test compound as a radioactively labeled ligand. Monolayer cell culture of COS (or CHO) is dissociated by the non-enzymatic solution (SPECIALTY MEDIA, Lavallette, N.J.) and

resuspended in appropriate volume of the binding buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 5 mM MnCl₂, 150 mM NaCl, 0.04 mg/ml bacitracin, 0.004 mg/ml leupeptin, 0.2 mg/ml BSA, 0.01 mM phosphoramidon) such that 200 µl of the cell suspension would give rise to about 1000 cpm of specific binding at 6.7 nM. In the binding assay, 200 µl of
5 cells are added to a tube containing 20 µl binding buffer and 200 µl of various serial dilution of radiolabeled ligand stock solution. The radiolabeled ligand stock solution is at 14 nM with a specific activity of 40 cpm/fmol. The non-specific binding is determined by including 20 µl of 210 µM unlabeled ligand instead of buffer in the above assay mixture.

10

The mixture is incubated at 4°C for 1 hour with gentle shaking. The bound radioactivity is separated from unbound radioactivity by GF/C filter (BRANDEL, Gaithersburg, Md.), which is pre-wetted with 0.1% polyethylenimine. The filter is washed with 3 ml of wash buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 5 mM MnCl₂, 150 mM NaCl)
15 three times, and its radioactivity is determined by gamma counter.

Alternative Protocol. The activation of phospholipase C by SP-GPCR can be measured in CHO cells by determining the accumulation of inositol monophosphate which is a degradation product of IP₃. CHO cells are seeded in 12-well plate at
20 250,000 cells per well. After incubating in CHO media for 4 days, cells are loaded with 0.025 µCi/ml of ³H- myoinositol by overnight incubation. The extracellular radioactivity is removed by washing with phosphate buffered saline. LiCl is added to the well at final concentration of 0.1 mM with or without antagonist, and continued incubation at 37°C for 15 min.

25

A test compound is added to the well at final concentration of 0.3 nM to test for activation of the human SP-GPCR. After 30 min of incubation at 37°C, the media is removed and 0.1 N HCl is added. Each well is sonicated at 4 °C and extracted with CHCl₃/methanol (1:1). The aqueous phase is applied to a 1 ml Dowex AG 1X8 ion
30 exchange column. The column is washed with 0.1 N formic acid followed by 0.025 M ammonium formate-0.1 N formic acid. The inositol monophosphate is

eluted with 0.2 M ammonium formate-0.1 N formic acid and quantitated by beta counter.

EXAMPLE 15

5

Identification of test compounds that bind to SP-GPCR polypeptides

Purified SP-GPCR polypeptides comprising a glutathione-S-transferase protein and absorbed onto glutathione-derivatized wells of 96-well microtiter plates are contacted
10 with test compounds from a small molecule library at pH 7.0 in a physiological buffer solution. SP-GPCR polypeptides comprise an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.2, 4, or 5. The test compounds comprise a fluorescent tag. The samples are incubated for 5 minutes to one hour. Control samples are incubated in the absence of a test compound.

15

The buffer solution containing the test compounds is washed from the wells. Binding of a test compound to a SP-GPCR polypeptide is detected by fluorescence measurements of the contents of the wells. A test compound which increases the fluorescence in a well by at least 15% relative to fluorescence of a well in which a
20 test compound is not incubated is identified as a compound which binds to a SP-GPCR polypeptide.

EXAMPLE 16

25

Identification of a test compound which decreases SP-GPCR gene expression

A test compound is administered to a culture of human gastric cells and incubated at 37°C for 10 to 45 minutes. A culture of the same type of cells incubated for the same time without the test compound provides a negative control.

30

RNA is isolated from the two cultures as described in Chirgwin *et al.*, *Biochem. 18*, 5294-99, 1979). Northern blots are prepared using 20 to 30 µg total RNA and hybridized with a ³²P-labeled SP-GPCR protein-specific probe at 65° C in Express-hyb (CLONTECH). The probe comprises at least 11 contiguous nucleotides selected from the complement of SEQ ID NO.1, 3 or 6. A test compound which decreases the SP-GPCR protein-specific signal relative to the signal obtained in the absence of the test compound is identified as an inhibitor of SP-GPCR protein gene expression.

EXAMPLE 17

10

Treatment of diabetic neuropathy with a reagent which specifically binds to a SP-GPCR gene product

Synthesis of antisense SP-GPCR oligonucleotides comprising at least 11 contiguous nucleotides selected from the complement of SEQ ID NO.1, 3 or 6 is performed on a Pharmacia Gene Assembler series synthesizer using the phosphoramidite procedure (Uhlmann *et al.*, *Chem. Rev. 90*, 534-83, 1990). Following assembly and de-protection, oligonucleotides are ethanol-precipitated twice, dried, and suspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at the desired concentration. Purity of these oligonucleotides is tested by capillary gel electrophoreses and ion exchange HPLC. Endotoxin levels in the oligonucleotide preparation are determined using the Limulus Amebocyte Assay (Bang, *Biol. Bull. (Woods Hole, Mass.) 105*, 361-362, 1953).

The antisense oligonucleotides are administered to a patient with diabetic neuropathy. The severity of the patient's diabetic neuropathy is lessened.

CLAIMS

1. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide and being selected from the group consisting of:

5

- a) a polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

10

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2;

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 4;

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.4;

15

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5; and the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5.

20

- b) a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 or 6;

- c) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a polynucleotide specified in (a) and (b);

25

- d) a polynucleotide the sequence of which deviates from the polynucleotide sequences specified in (a) to (c) due to the degeneration of the genetic code; and

30

- e) a polynucleotide which represents a fragment, derivative or allelic variation of a polynucleotide sequence specified in (a) to (d).

2. An expression vector containing any polynucleotide of claim 1.

3. A host cell containing the expression vector of claim 2.
4. A substantially purified SP-GPCR polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1.
5. A method for producing a SP-GPCR polypeptide, wherein the method comprises the following steps:
 - 10 a) culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions suitable for the expression of the SP-GPCR polypeptide; and
 - b) recovering the SP-GPCR polypeptide from the host cell culture.
- 15 6. A method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding a SP-GPCR polypeptide in a biological sample comprising the following steps:
 - 20 a) hybridizing any polynucleotide of claim 1 to a nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thereby forming a hybridization complex; and
 - b) detecting said hybridization complex.
- 25 7. The method of claim 6, wherein before hybridization, the nucleic acid material of the biological sample is amplified.
8. A method for the detection of a polynucleotide of claim 1 or a SP-GPCR polypeptide of claim 5 comprising the steps of
contacting a biological sample with a reagent which specifically interacts with
30 the polynucleotide or the SP-GPCR polypeptide.

9. A diagnostic kit for conducting the method of any one of claims 6 to 8.

10. A method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a SP-GPCR protein, comprising the steps of:

5

contacting a test compound with any SP-GPCR polypeptide encoded by any polynucleotide of claim 1;

10

detecting binding of the test compound of the SP-GPCR polypeptide, wherein a test compound which binds to the polypeptide is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing the activity of a SP-GPCR protein.

11. A method of screening for agents which regulate the activity of a SP-GPCR protein, comprising the steps of:

15

contacting a test compound with a SP-GPCR polypeptide encoded by any polynucleotide of claim 1; and

20

detecting a SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide, wherein a test compound which increases the SP-GPCR protein activity is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for increasing the activity of the SP-GPCR protein, and wherein a test compound which decreases the SP-GPCR protein activity of the polypeptide is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing the activity of the SP-GPCR protein.

25

12. A method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a SP-GPCR protein, comprising the steps of:

30

contacting a test compound with any polynucleotide of claim 1 and detecting binding of the test compound to the polynucleotide, wherein a test compound which binds to the polynucleotide is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing the activity of SP-GPCR protein.

13. A method of reducing the activity of SP-GPCR protein, comprising the steps of:
5 contacting a cell with a reagent which specifically binds to any polynucleotide of claim 1 or any SP-GPCR polypeptide of claim 4, whereby the activity of SP-GPCR protein is reduced.
14. A reagent that modulates the activity of a SP-GPCR polypeptide or a
10 polynucleotide wherein said reagent is identified by the method of any of the claims 10 to 12.
15. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
the expression vector of claim 2 or the reagent of claim 14 and a
15 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
16. Use of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 15 for modulating the activity of a SP-GPCR protein in a disease.
17. Use of claim 16 wherein the disease is a urinary incontinence, inflammatory
20 disease, anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorder, cluster headache, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergie, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorder, vasospastic disease, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen disease, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, alcoholism, stress related
25 somatic disorder, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorder, AIDS related dementia, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorder related to immune enhancement or suppression, and rheumatic disease.

Fig. 1 **exon 1**

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Fig. 2

MAAQNGNTSFTPNFNPPQDHASSLSFNFSYGDYDLPMDDEDMDTKT
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HGHVLCASVNYLRTVSLYVSTNALLAIAIDRL

Fig. 3 **exon 2**

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Fig. 4

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Fig. 5 **full-length protein**

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SEQUENZPROTOKOLL

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<120> REGULATION OF HUMAN SUBSTANCE P-LIKE G PROTEIN-COUPLED
RECEPTOR

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A61P 25/00, 37/00

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HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
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NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

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(54) Title: REGULATION OF HUMAN SUBSTANCE P-LIKE G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR

(57) Abstract: Reagents which regulate human substance P G protein-coupled receptor (SP-GPCR) protein and reagents which bind to human SP-GPCR gene products can play a role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or diseases including, but not limited to, urinary incontinence, inflammatory diseases (e.g., arthritis, psoriasis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease), anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, cluster headache, colitis, psychosis, pain, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic diseases such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fascioliasis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, AIDS related dementia, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/EP 01/02861

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07K14/705 C12N15/12 C12N15/66 C12N5/10 C12N15/11
C12Q1/68 A61K38/17 A61P25/00 A61P37/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07K A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal, PAJ, EMBL, STRAND

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 46620 A (MILLENNIUM PHARM INC) 22 October 1998 (1998-10-22) fig 1A the whole document ---	1-17
P,X	DATABASE EMBL 'Online! SWALL:Q9NTT0, 1 October 2000 (2000-10-01) retrieved from HOMO SAPIENS Database accession no. Q9NTT0 XP002176970 DJ680N4.3 (G-PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR) (FRAGMENT). abstract ---	1-9
P,X	WO 00 34334 A (SYNAPTIC PHARMA CORP) 15 June 2000 (2000-06-15) fig 2,4 the whole document ---	1-17
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/09/2001

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/EP 01/02861

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	<p>DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 200123 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class B04, AN 2001-226684 XP002176971 -& WO 01 16309 A (TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD), 8 March 2001 (2001-03-08) abstract; figures 1-3 -----</p>	1-17
E	<p>WO 01 36471 A (ARENA PHARMACEUTICALS INC ;CHEN RUOPING (US); DANG HUONG T (US); L) 25 May 2001 (2001-05-25) SEQ.ID.N.1 the whole document -----</p>	1-17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

national Application No

PCT/EP 01/02861

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9846620 A	22-10-1998	US 5891720 A AU 6973698 A EP 1007536 A	06-04-1999 11-11-1998 14-06-2000
WO 0034334 A	15-06-2000	AU 2172300 A	26-06-2000
WO 0116309 A	08-03-2001	AU 6728000 A	26-03-2001
WO 0136471 A	25-05-2001	NONE	